

PROPOSALS  
BY JOSEPH M. SANDERSON,  
for publishing by subscription,  
BIOGRAPHY OF THE SIGNERS  
to the  
Declaration of Independence,

ACCOMPANIED WITH PLATES;  
which will be annexed a history of the  
proceedings of congress during the passage  
of the law, and the Declaration itself,  
with fac-simile engravings of the  
signatures.

By PAUL ALLEN, Esq.

TO THE PUBLIC.

seems a little surprising that amongst  
so many subjects as have been presented  
in American Biography, the lives of  
those who have affixed their signatures to  
the Declaration of Independence have been  
looked over and disregarded. The eyes of  
men have dwelt with rapture upon the  
moment that announced to the world that  
these United Colonies were, and of right  
ought to be, free, sovereign, and independent  
states; while we are better acquainted  
with the handwriting than with the charac-  
ters of many of those illustrious men  
who have added their signatures to that in-  
strument. The founders of the only re-  
maining republic on the globe, have, with  
few splendid exceptions, gone to their  
rest, and it behoves a generous posterity,  
able of their obligations, to preserve  
their fame. The longer we neglect the  
payment of so sacred a debt, the more difficult  
does the payment become.—Traits of  
individual character are fugitive and eva-  
cent; and if they are not snatched by  
the hand of the Biographic Muse, at an ear-  
lier season, from the cold grasp of death, will  
not partake of the oblivion of the body.—  
not the object of the present attempt,  
is in that profusion of indiscriminate  
unsparring panegyric, so often and so  
easily dignified with the name of Biogra-  
phy: we wish to represent the characters  
they were; they stand in need of no pa-  
ge; and we earnestly solicit from the  
living relations and friends of those re-  
volutionary patriots all the information that  
tend to a development of character.  
The creation of circumstance, and  
wish to show the progress of those pa-  
triotism from their first resistance of colonial  
resistance, until they stood forth the noble  
and undaunted champions of their country's  
independence. All this can only be done  
by a familiar acquaintance with the lives of  
these men, and whoever of the surviving  
friends or relatives will furnish facts and  
circumstances in their possession to unfold  
and illustrate their characters, shall be en-  
titled to a copy of the work as a recom-  
mendation. It is contemplated, wherever it is  
practicable, further to embellish the medi-  
cal work with correct likenesses of the  
objects of our biography, executed by the  
most eminent artists in the country. For  
this purpose we again solicit the assistance  
of their surviving relatives and friends. If  
any will transmit to the publisher any en-  
graving or portrait from which a copy may  
be taken, the original shall be faithfully re-  
produced, and shall likewise be remunerated  
with a copy of the work. In the first num-  
ber it is proposed to give an account of the  
Declaration of Independence, from the first  
that was made on the floor of con-  
gress until its final passage into a law, a  
period embracing much curious and secret  
history; finally, we promise to add to our  
number the Declaration of Independence  
itself, with fac-simile engravings of  
the signatures. We have now compen-  
satedly stated the objects of our present un-  
dertaking, and we hope that it will be un-  
necessary to mention that no exertions on  
our part shall be spared.

The public are now in possession of our  
project, which does indeed seem to be de-  
signed, by the avidly sorcently displayed  
for the possession of the Declaration of  
Independence, since it is of very little im-  
port to become acquainted with a man's  
writing without a previous knowledge  
of the man. The secret history of our De-  
claration of Independence, the lives of those  
who have affixed their signatures to that in-  
strument, accompanied by their likenesses,  
and finally the Declaration itself with fac-  
simile of the signatures, will bring into one  
view the prominent facts of that  
interesting crisis.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be published in num-  
bers, or half volumes, of 150 pages octavo,  
and will be contained in ten numbers.

It will be printed on fine paper made  
expressly for the purpose, and delivered to  
subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents per  
half volume or number, payable on deliv-  
ery.

Subscriptions will be received at the  
office of the Alexandria Gazette.

December 29

VOL. XIX.]

## English & German Almanacs For 1819.

WITH a large and general stock of  
school books and stationary, suitable  
for the country trade, for sale by

JOHN A. STEWART.

This day is published,  
AND for sale at the bookshop of  
JAMES KENNEDY & SON,

The Controversy between M.

B. & Quaro,

which appeared in the Alexandria news-  
paper in the year 1817, on some points of

ROMAN CATHOLICISM:

To which is added AN APPENDIX, con-  
taining a brief notice of Luther—of In-  
digencies—of the Inquisition—and of  
the Order of the Jesuits.

BY A PROTESTANT.

Price in boards one dollar Sept 3

Book-Binding.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the  
friends and the public, that they have  
commenced the BOOK-BINDING AND  
STATIONERY BUSINESS, on the south  
side of King, between Fairfax and Royal  
streets—where they offer for sale, a small  
assortment of Stationery, and a variety of

Blank Books,

of every kind; all of which are made of  
the best materials, and will be disposed on  
the most liberal terms.

Orders from Banks, and other public offices;  
from merchants, and country dealers,  
will be thankfully received, and meet with  
due attention and punctuality.

JAMES & ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS.  
Wrapping paper by the bale or ream.

December 21

Books and Stationary.

ROBERT GRAY has just received for  
sale on commission, an invoice of Books and Stationary, among which are the  
following articles, viz:

Sir Robert Wilson's sketch of the mili-  
tary and political power of Russia

Phillips's speeches; Shey's bookkeeping

Say's catechism of political economy

Manuels & customs; Accidents of life

Bennet's letters; history of the late war

Volney's Ruins; Brownie of Bodicea

The Sisters; Pope's Essay on Man

Tales of my Landlord; Taylor's Inquiry

Travels at home; Domestic Medicine

Debates of the Virginia Convention, on

the adoption of the Federal Constitution

Wright's Life of Christ and his apostles

Bonnet boards by the gross, dozen or single

superfine vellum cap writing paper

August 23

New Books.

Just received on consignment, and for sale  
by the subscriber.

TALES of my Landlord, second series

New tales, by Mrs Ophelia

Zion's Pilgrim, by Robert Hawker, D. D.

Events of the French Revolution, by the  
Baroness de Staél; O'Reilly's Greenland

Johnson's quarto dictionary, vol. I

Taylor's Arator, 4th edition

Raffle's tour on the continent

Village sermons; Olive-Branch

Dwight's geography for schools, in which

Europe is divided according to the late act

of the congress of Vienna. Also,

A few copies of Bible News or Sacred

Truths relating to the Living God, his only

Son, and Holy Spirit, by Noah Webster,

ROBERT GRAY.

Oct 16

Romulus Riggs's

EXCHANGE BANKING HOUSE,  
AND

BROKER'S OFFICE,

Bridge-street, Georgetown.

This is intended as a permanent estab-  
lishment, and the community will find

it one of the greatest conveniences in the

United States, and of great public utility.

At this house the fair exchange on the differ-  
ent banknotes from every part of the union

can at all times be had: It is to be hoped

that, by the operations of this office, the  
community will get rid of a host of shillings,

shavers, Secret and Running Brokers, who  
infest the District, frequently proclaiming

the failure of country solvent banks, for the  
express purpose of purchasing the notes of

such institutions at great discounts. Busi-  
ness under the following heads will be trans-  
acted. This establishment possesses funds

to negotiate for any amount, and all busi-  
ness done for cash.

1st. All bank checks, bills at sight, post  
notes not due, and bank notes from all parts of

the United States, bought and sold.

2d. All notes, bills of exchange, dividends  
and interests, collected and remitted  
according to orders.

3d. The notes of the United States' bank  
and all of its branches received at par.

4th. Strangers, citizens, and others, may  
deposit current money for safe keeping—

and if left for thirty days, or longer, will  
receive at the rate of six per cent, per annum  
for the same.

5th. All business in the line of a money  
broker promptly attended to for a small  
commission.

6th. All southern and western traders  
bringing to the district large sums of south-  
ern and western bank notes, can deposit  
for safe keeping, and draw for the same as

may suit her convenience.

7th. Prompt attention paid to the orders  
of all respectable brokers and exchange of-  
fices throughout the United States—who  
will please to favor me occasionally with

their rates of exchange on bank notes and  
bits.

Georgetown, Dec. 9

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19 1819.

[No. 5439]

PIANO FORTES.

TWO elegant fine toned Piano Fortes,  
with the additional keys, for sale by  
JAS. KENNEDY & SON.

September 9

LADIES' DRESSES.

MRS. WALLACE, successor to Mrs.

Dodd, most respectfully informs the

Ladies of Alexandria and its vicinity,

that she has commenced the fancy and plain

Dress and Corset making, on King-st. near

Alfred-st. and has just received the newest

fashions from England. Any ladies that

may favor her with their orders may rest

assured they shall be attended to with neat-  
ness and punctuality on moderate terms.

Dec. 2

3w

THE Gentleman's

ANNUAL POCKET REMEMBRANCE

For 1819.

CONTAINING—The Almanac; ruled

pages for memorandum; dues payable

on goods, &c.; naval and customs house

officers; public appraisers; information

concerning patents; post office establish-

ment; official army and navy lists; a cor-

rect register of the American navy; marine

corps; government of the U. States, execu-

tive, legislative and judiciary; territorial

governments; intercourse with foreign na-

tions; directors and cashiers of the bank of

the U. States, &c. &c.

ALSO.

THE LADY'S POCKET-BOOK for 1819,

Containing—The Almanac; ruled pages

for memorandum; description of Pitcairn's

island; bishop Watson's letter on a future

state; remarks on female dress and on mar-

riage; morality of the Battledore; account

of the Cherokee schools. *Selected Poetry*

—Answers to last year's enigmas; chara-

rades; new and fashionable songs; rebus-

es. New country dances and waltzes; mar-

ket tables; tables reducing shillings and

pence to cents; also for showing the value

of dollars in pounds, shillings and pence—

Are just received for sale by

JAMES KENNEDY & SON.

November 24

16

Exchange & Broker's Office,

Georgetown, District of Columbia.

ROMULUS RIGGS.

PRINTING TYPES, of all the kinds

manufactured in the United States;

The Columbian printing press; common do-

standing presses, various sizes; printing

ink, from the different factories, all kinds;

GAZETTE  
AND  
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.  
PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
No. 10, Royal-Street.  
Daily Gazette, 7 dolls...Country, 5 dolls.  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1819.

From the National Intelligencer.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 16.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Mr. Spencer, from the committee appointed to investigate the proceedings of the bank of the United States, made the following report:

The committee appointed to inspect the books and to examine into the proceedings of the bank of the United States, with directions to report thereon, and to report whether the provisions of its charter have been violated or not, respectfully report—

That, under the leave granted by the house, the committee repaired to Philadelphia, and there personally inspected the books of the bank; and as a further means of examining its proceedings, they interrogated, on oath, the president, the cashier, all the directors of the bank whose attendance could be obtained, and several of its clerks and officers. Examinations also have been made at the office at Baltimore, at Richmond, and at the city of Washington, in order to obtain specific information upon certain subjects on which the books of the parent bank were necessarily deficient. From these enquiries, conducted with great labor, and the committee trust, with great care, they have collected a mass of information, which they now submit to the house, and which will be referred to in the course of this report. This information consists of tables, statements, and extracts made by the committee from the books of the bank, or by them compared with those books and verified; and of the testimony of witnesses, and of letters from the president of the institution.

The committee are aware, that from these sources of information, various important inferences may be drawn, and upon them the most interesting opinions may be predicated; it has been their intention, however, to go no further than was required by the resolution of the house; to avoid speculative opinions on general subjects; and to confine themselves to what they deemed practical objects of inquiry, which they settled among themselves previous to entering upon the investigation. These objects seemed to divide themselves into two classes: those which related to the general management of the bank, and the conduct of its officers; and those which were connected with the question of a violation of its charter.

As to the general management of the concerns of the institution—among the points of enquiry which appeared to be most immediately interesting, were those which related to the refusal of the bank and its offices to pay its notes in specie at any other place than that where they were made payable, and to the practice of selling drafts on each other.

It appears that the directors of the bank, on its first institution, and up to the 28th of August, 1818, strenuously endeavored to redeem its notes at all its offices, indiscriminately, north of the city of Charleston. On the 7th day of January, 1817, it commenced operations by discounting notes on pledged stock, and to stockholders only, and by the issue of its bills. The officer at the head of the treasury department had repeatedly urged the commencement of operations, with the laudable view, as it appears, of hastening the redemption, by the state banks, of their notes, in specie. Vide letters from the secretary of the treasury to the president of the bank of the U. States, 15th August and 29th November, 1816, marked I. II.

Efforts on the part of the treasury to induce the local banks to that measure, appear to have been abortive, until the bank of the United States made certain propositions which induced negotiations between it and the state institutions, which finally resulted in a compact, contained in the resolutions of the board of directors, of the 31st January, 1817, herewith submitted, and marked III; and in order to exhibit how far the bank complied with its compact, a statement of the loans and of notes issued, up to the 20th February, 1817, is submitted, marked IV. It can be necessary, only, to refer to the state of the paper currency of the country at this period. The notes of the state banks were variously depreciated, some as much as 20 per cent. while others were at a premium. The excessive issue of paper by the local banks, had caused an unnatural and artificial depreciation of such paper, which required only time, and moderate but steady reductions, to restore, not to an uniform par, but to its true value. Under these circumstances, the bank of the United States had, on the last day of February, 1817, (vide statement marked V) \$240,000 dols. due to it from the state banks at Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore. With such a credit, constantly accu-

mulating by the transfer of the treasury funds, and by the payment of the second instalment in the notes of the state banks, it was in the power of the United States bank to have coerced the local institutions into a moderate and reasonable reduction of their circulating notes. An attempt to do so, was made by the compact, III; and, altho' the bank of the United States appears to have been anxious to effect the object, it did not persevere in the design. By its subsequent acts, it improvidently afforded a temptation, to the western banks particularly, to extend their circulation of notes, by insisting on its branches paying out their own notes, in preference to those of the state banks; and on their delivering drafts on the eastern cities whenever it could be done, to prevent the remittance of their own notes. The branch notes, and the drafts issued in consequence of those instructions, were swept away by the facility of remittance thus unwarily given, as well as by the ordinary balance of trade. A vacuum in the circulation was thus produced, which could be supplied only by the local notes, which were readily received by the offices of the bank of the United States, and were retained by them as a fund upon which interest was charged to the state banks. The letter of the president, marked VI, exhibits the course pursued by the bank in this respect.

The bank of the United States received from the treasury the notes of the local institutions, in many cases as special deposits, to be paid out in similar bills. From April, 1817, to this time, the amount so received appears, from statement VII. to be 2,752,750 dols. of which 87,341 continues on hand, leaving 2,665,409 as the amount, voluntarily assumed, by the bank of the U. States. The committee have not found any evidence of the bank having attempted to oppress the state banks, either by wanton demands of specie, or by the rejection of their notes. Much complaint has indeed existed, but in the instances which have come to the knowledge of the committee, the state banks have been in the wrong, and some of them at the westward have refused the most equitable propositions of the bank, and have met its demands for its just dues with complaints and reproaches. It was not intended to trouble the house with any of the various letters which have passed on that subject, but as the president of the bank transmitted a letter from the office at Charleston, exhibiting the conduct of the local banks in that place, it is presented to the house marked VIII.

In a letter of the President dated June 27, 1817, he observes, "the directors considering (among other things mentioned) the low state of the specie and individual deposits at your office, and the magnitude of your discounts and those at this bank, as well as at Baltimore at this place, and the very inadequate and disproportioned amount of discounts to which the office at N. York has been restricted in consequence of the daily and excessive drafts from your office and this bank which has become the subject of great animadversion," direct that the then amount of discounts should not be exceeded. The same language is held in other letters (XII, XIV) but it terminated in unavailing remonstrances; the Baltimore office continued its drafts and its discounts, and drained the Specie from the northern offices. And such was the want of firmness and foresight in the parent board, that, after finding its repeated remonstrances disregarded, it never moved one of the offending directors, and took no effectual step to control them, until the adoption of the general resolutions of August 28, 1818, forbidding the offices to draw on each other. The effect of these excessive drafts on the northern offices was to compel the constant remittance of specie there, to cripple them in all their operations, to limit their discounts to a trifling amount, to cause the revenue paid there, and which would itself have been a capital for business, to be drawn southward, thus compelling them to deny to the debtors of the government any indulgence or accommodation in their payments: to bring those offices into debt with the state banks, to produce a general depression of credit and a severe pressure for money. Those places were, in fact, made tributary to Baltimore; and all their means and energies were required to supply its extravagant issues.

A sudden reduction of the Baltimore debt to the northern offices appears to have taken place in March and April last, and within a few months past those offices have been brought in debt to it. This is accounted for by the cashier of that office, by saying that it arose principally from Treasury drafts, and by the sale of foreign bills of exchange. Drafts were given, in some instances, and to considerable amounts, directly to Baltimore on the northern offices, and in other instances, such drafts went through the office in this city. It is not to be presumed that these drafts were given by the treasury with a knowledge of all the circumstances, or with a view to draw the revenue collected at the north to Baltimore, merely to aid that office in paying its debts. Yet such was the effect, and, although it enabled Baltimore to continue its large dis-

counts, it impoverished the northern offices, and the cities where they were established were made to feel the pressure. The Baltimore debt to the parent bank will be found to have regularly increased with the reduction of its debts to the other offices, until it remitted 1,007,000 dollars in bills of exchange on London—which remittance is connected, by the testimony of J. W. McCulloch, esq. with the negotiation explained. In the letter of the President, XV. The loan which resulted from that negotiation was on pledge of stock that had been pledged at Baltimore; the bank assumed it and received the bills of exchange, and paid for them by giving a check on the New-York office for the amount, at the time the Baltimore office was indebted to the parent bank more than 6 millions of dollars.

It might have been supposed that the pressure of the Baltimore office, upon those more north, was owing to its being pressed by its southern and western offices. The fact will however appear from the table XI, that, until September last it was indebted to the office at Lexington, that the debts of Cincinnati, Chillicothe and Louisville to it were small in amount, and that the only office which has constantly owed it is New-Orleans, and that office not to a large amount until lately.

From these facts it would seem to result that the embarrassment of the Bank of the United States, in receiving the notes of all its offices did not arise so much from the fair and ordinary balance of trade which might have been calculated and provided for as from the excessive discounts granted

at some of the offices, particularly from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the drafts, consequent upon those discounts which were made upon the other offices. From the correspondence of the bank with its offices, it is obvious that this was the opinion of the directors and the officers—it is distinctly assigned as one of the grounds for refusing the notes of the offices in the report of the committee, X, and it is more strongly urged in the letter of the Boston office submitted and adopted by the President, IX, and is eloquently enforced in several of his letters.

This committee is not prepared to say that an uniformly equal currency could have been maintained under the most auspicious circumstances; they are inclined to the opinion that such an attempt would be hopeless, but they consider its abandonment at the time as having been produced by the causes before stated. The efforts of the bank to meet the payment of its notes at all its offices north of Charleston, were certainly great, and particularly at New-York and Boston, as will appear from the resolutions marked XVI, and the account of specie remitted XVI. The relinquishment of the attempt was involuntary and reluctant.

From the testimony of the Cashier and Teller of the bank, the Teller of the Bank of North America, and of the Cashier and Teller of the office at Baltimore, it will appear very satisfactorily, that the conduct of the bank and that office in adopting the new system of refusing the notes of the branches, was perfectly fair and equitable—that the bank and the Baltimore office promptly paid and received the notes of the other offices which they had paid out previous to the change of the system, whenever application was made for the purpose, and that in no instance have they refused to do so. Injury probably was suffered by those who had received the depreciated notes in the usual course of business, but the committee cannot perceive how the bank could have changed its system in any manner less injurious to itself and less inconvenient to the public than that which was adopted.

The committee are of opinion, that instead of conducting with the aledged rigor towards the state banks, the Bank of the United States is liable to the more serious charge of having increased the amount of notes in circulation, by its acceptance of them in those places, where it was known they would not be redeemed in specie, and by making them in the manner before mentioned, the only circulating medium in that part of the country. The forbearance of the bank towards the state banks is vindicated on the ground of its being the only means to induce the resumption of specie payments.

This effect, if really owing to that cause, has been proved to be but temporary, and experience has shown, that, at the same time, or soon after the refusal of the bank of the United States to receive the notes of its offices, many of the state banks began to suspend and evade their specie payments.

So long as the notes of each office were payable at all the others, and the office issuing them was not exclusively liable for their redemption, the discounts at those places, against which there was a balance of trade, became larger in proportion to their indemnity against demands. As the notes of the offices were rapidly carried off, the payment of these discounts were necessarily made in the notes of the local institutions, and thus it was one inevitable effect of the old system to increase the debts of

the state banks to the offices of the Bank of the United States at those places. The demands of the bank were suffered to accumulate improperly, instead of being gradually reduced, as specie was required at other offices, and in small quantities, that would not have been felt. Their reduction was not insisted upon sufficiently early; and when the bank began to call for specie, its demands were so considerable as not only to expose the local banks, but the citizens in their vicinity, generally, to very severe pressure.

By substituting the credit of individuals for the payment of the second instalment, which will be presently stated, instead of coin or notes of state banks, the Bank of the United States in a great measure deprived itself of the early and prompt check which the possession of their notes would have afforded, to the more extensive increase of local paper. In July 1817, the debts due from the state banks are reduced to 3,972,000 dollars while the notes of the bank of the United States, in circulation, amounted to 4,754,000 dollars, by which it might have been subjected to embarrassments arising from the calls of the local institutions. The committee think it evident, from this result, that the bank did not exercise, with sufficient energy, the power which it possessed, and might have retained, but rather afforded inducements to the state banks to extend the amount of their circulating notes, and thus increased one of the evils it was intended to correct.

(To be continued.)

ALEXANDRIA:  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1819.

PEAT OR TURF.

As an article of fuel is used almost exclusively, in some countries, to supply the deficiency of wood or coal. We merely notice it now, in order to state, that a great saving might be made at this season of the year, if mixed with wood, especially if it be to heat a stove. It can be obtained at the very moderate price of three dollars and fifty cents per load of fifty bushels, delivered at the door; which, it is calculated by those who have used it, will go as far as a cord and a half of wood. If so, it must certainly be great benefit, and ought to merit the attention of the rich as well as the poor.

The above, Mr. Editor, is taken from a Philadelphia paper.

From appearances I am of opinion there is "Peat or Turf" in our neighborhood; that it would be found on both sides of the Potomac, in some of the swamps and pocosins.

Those who have property of this kind, might find it for their interest to have it properly examined by persons who are acquainted with it, from Scotland, Ireland, Holland and Germany. It is used in England, but not so much as in those places.

It is used in the states of Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut and Massachusetts: is preferred by some to coal fire, which, I am informed, was the case with the late vice president of the United States.

As a manure, the ashes are superior to any.

Information on the subject may be had by referring to the Domestic and other Encyclopedias.

From the National Intelligencer Jan. 17.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives shortly after the opening of the House, the report of the committee appointed to investigate the concerns of the Bank of the United States was made; the reading of which occupied a considerable time. Of this report and the documents accompanying it, two thousand five hundred copies were ordered to be printed, and an order was passed directing the Clerk to expedite the printing of them. Soon after which, the house adjourned.

Of this report we shall at present only say that it carries with it internal evidence of uncommon industry and ample ability on the part of the committee. It appears, we were mistaken in supposing it unlikely that any legislative act would grow out of it. There is so much likelihood of it, we now find, that a bill is reported, embracing the views of the committee as to what is proper to be done; which bill was twice read.

We have also suggested, that it was probable there might be some variance of opinion among the members of the committee in regard to their report. In this respect it is at least possible we were not mistaken. It is explicitly stated, in the conclusion of the report, that the committee are unanimous in regard to the correctness of the statements of fact contained in it. Of the deductions from those facts nothing is said; and it is not a violent presumption, that the report had not, in that particular, the unanimous concurrence of the committee.

The secretary of war, in a report made in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the United States, the object of which was to ascertain whether, in the opinion of that officer, any reduction could safely be made in the military peace establishment, declares it to be his opinion, that no reduction can be made without injury to the public interest. The army, whilst confined to its present numbers, so

far from being dangerous to our liberties, he supposes, from its distribution over such an immense extent of country, is much more likely to lose its military habits, and to slide into those which are purely civil. He also gives the same opinion with regard to the staff—all the reduction, having, as he supposed, been made by an act of the last session of congress, which can safely take place.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Maryland Censor, from a gentleman lately from Lake Ontario, dated

Albany, Dec. 31, 1818.

The survey of the Iroquois River, that is, the great stream connecting Lake St. Francois with Lake Ontario is at length finished. The execution of this wearying task has uniformly proceeded with anxious industry, and, in every part with a scrupulous adherence to accuracy. This river, including the outlet of Ontario, with its two thousand Islands and other impediments, has been generally accounted by those, who are the best acquainted with these waters, to be the most toilsome and difficult half of the work requisite in the fulfillment of the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty. The harmony and friendly intercourse of the two parties, have never yet, in the smallest degree, been affected with any discordancy.

By Last Evening's Mail.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS, MESSRS. LANG, TURNER & CO.

New-York, January 15

By the arrival below of the ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell, the editors of the Gazette have received Liverpool papers to the 1st Dec. and Lloyd's list to 28th Nov. but they contain nothing of interest.

The ship Courier from N. York, arrived at Liverpool, in 20 days—and the ship Telegraph, in 18 days from Philadelphia.

Markets for American produce were on the decline.

Prices at Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Flaxseed 67 to 69; tar, 16s 6d to 18s; pot ashes, U. S. 50s 8d to 54s; pearl, 58 to 60; cotton, bowed, 1s 4d to 1s 7d; N. Orleans, 1s 4d to 1s 8d; Surat, 9d to 1s 4d; tobacco, J. River, 6d to 11d; Kentucky and Georgia, 6d to 8d; American flour, 4s to 5s.

Nov. 28.—Upland Cotton, 1s 5d to 1s 8d; New Orleans, 1s 5d to 1s 9d; American flour, 4s to 5s—sour, 3s to 3s.

Died.

On Saturday evening last, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian like fortitude, Mr. JACOB FORTENY, in the 34th year of his age. He has left a wife, with one child, to deplore his irreparable loss.

At Exchange Coffee-House  
MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA...January 18.

ARRIVED.

Ship Hazard, Wm. Crabtree, jr. from Liverpool, 70 days from the land, with salt and coal to Lawrason & Fowle, and hardware and crates to merchants of the District—Passengers in the cabin, Captain Smith, Miss Margaret Duane, Miss Mary Duane—and 16 in the steerage. Spoke, Dec. 7, lat. 26 deg. n. long. 38 deg. w. British brig Mary & Elizabeth, of Newcastle, 62 days from Buenos Ayres, for Hamburg: stated that they had spoken, in lat. 5 deg. s. on the 21st Nov. ship Restitution of Salem, for Batavia.—Dec. 31, lat. 27 deg. n. long. 69 deg. w. spoke ship Henry of and for Boston, Adam Knox, master, 125 days from Trieste, via Malaga, 70 days from the latter place, all well; had spent 30 days trying for the Northern Passage, but getting short of provisions and water were compelled to put away to the southward: when the Hazard fell in with them, they had been 55 days on short allowance of provision, water and fuel—supplied them with a cask of water and what coal they wanted—could spare no provisions, being themselves on allowance.—Two hours after parting from the Henry, and while she was yet in sight, spoke Barque Hannah, from Martinique, and for Plymouth. C. C. informed her of the destitute state of the Henry, upon which she bore down and spoke her, and presume she supplied her with provisions, as the Henry's boat was seen to pass and repass between the two vessels, after which they both stood to the w. w. Jan. 6, lat. 32 deg. long. 71 deg. spoke brig Thetis, of Boston, Henry Parsons, master, with troops on board for N. Orleans, 4 days out—captain P. very politely supplied us with what provisions we needed. Jan. 7, lat. 32 deg. long. 71 deg. spoke a brig from Surinam, for Providence, R. I. did not learn her name—had a white bottom, was painted with two white streaks, and bulwarks all around to the knight heads. Jan. 12, lat. 38 deg. n. on the edge of sounding, spoke brig Mary, of Boston, Samuel Barker, master, 156 days from Calcutta for Boston, all well; brig Fanny of Boston, from St. Thomas for Baltimore, went up the bay on the 14th.

The pilot boat Young Hawk, of Baltimore, owned by three industrious and enterprising young men, brother (the name of Price) we fear was lost in the late N. E. snow storm, off the coast, when she has not been heard of since. Six pilots and two boys on board, brother of the owners of the boat out the pilot above mentioned.

Brig Dove, Barrett, 24 days Island; salt to M. Miller & Son.

Sloop Brothers, Chadwick, New-Bedford; plaster, oil, salt, Miller & Son, and the master.

CLEARED.

Sloop Alert, Smith, Boston.

from being dangerous to our liberties, upposes, from its distribution over such immense extent of country, is much more likely to lose its military habits, and slide into those which are purely civil. It also gives the same opinion with regard to the staff—all the reduction, having, as supposed, been made by an act of the session of congress, which can safely be placed.

A extract of a letter to the Editor of the Maryland Censor, from a gentleman lately from Lake Ontario, dated

Albany, Dec. 31, 1812.

The survey of the Iroquois River, that the great stream connecting Lake St. Louis with Lake Ontario is at length finished. The execution of this wearying task has uniformly proceeded with anxious industry, and, in every part with a scrupulous adherence to accuracy. This river, ending the outlet of Ontario, with its thousand islands and other impediments, has been generally accounted by those who are the best acquainted with the waters, to be the most toilsome and difficult half of the work requisite in the fulfillment of the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty. The harmony and friendly intercourse of the two parties, have never yet, in the smallest degree, been affected with discordancy."

## Last Evening's Mail.

ON OUR CORRESPONDENTS, MESSRS. LANG, TURNER & CO.

New-York, January 15  
On the arrival below of the ship Amity, Capt. Maxwell, the editors of the Gazette received Liverpool papers to the 1st inst., and Lloyd's list to 28th Nov., but they gain nothing of interest.

The ship Courier from N. York, arrived Liverpool, in 20 days—and the ship Telegraph, in 18 days from Philadelphia, markets for American produce were on decline.

Prices at Liverpool, Nov. 25.—Flaxseed to 69; tar, 16s 6d to 18s; pot ashes, U. S. 50s to 54s; pearl, 58 to 60; cotton, 16s, 1d to 16s; N. Orleans, 16s 4d to 8d; Surat, 9d to 16s 4d; tobacco, J. 6d to 11d; Kentucky and Georgia, to 8d; American flour, 44 to 50s. Nov. 28.—Upland Cotton, 16s 5d to 16s New Orleans, 16s 5d to 16s 9d; American, 45 to 50—sour, 34 to 38.

Died,  
On Saturday evening last, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. JACOB FORTENY, in 34th year of his age. He has left a wife, with one child, to deplore his irreparable loss.

Exchange Coffee-House  
MARINE JOURNAL.

ARRIVED.  
SHIP HAZARD, Wm. Crabtree, Jr. from Liverpool, 70 days from the land, with salt and coal to Lawrason & Fowle, and hardware and crates to merchants of the District—Passengers in the cabin, Captain Smith, Miss Margaret Duane, Miss Mary Jane—and 16 in the steerage. Spoke, Dec. 7, lat. 26 deg. N. long. 38 deg. W. British brig Mary & Elizabeth, of Newcastle, 62 days from Buenos Ayres, for Liverpool: stated that they had spoken, lat. 5 deg. S. on the 21st Nov. ship of Salem, for Batavia.—Dec. 11, lat. 27 deg. N. long. 69 deg. W. spoke p. Henry and for Boston, Adam Knox, master, 125 days from Trieste, via Mala-  
ta, 70 days from the latter place, all well; and spent 30 days trying for the Northern Passage, but getting short of provisions and water were compelled to put away to the southward: when the Hazard fell in with them, they had been 55 days on short allowance of provision, water and fuel—supplied them with a cask of water and what coal they wanted—could spare no provisions, leaving ourselves on allowance.—Two hours after parting from the Henry, and while she was yet in sight, spoke Barque Hannah, from Martinique, and for Plymouth, C. S. informed her of the destitute state of the Henry, upon which she bore down and spoke her, and presume she supplied her with provisions, as the Henry's boat was sent to pass and repass between the two vessels, after which they both stood to the west. Jan. 6, lat. 32 deg. long. 71 deg. spoke brig Thetis, of Boston, Henry Parsons, master, with troops on board for N. Orleans, 4 days out—captain P. very poorly supplied us with what provisions we needed. Jan. 7, lat. 32 deg. long. 71 deg. spoke a brig from Surinam, for Providence, R. I. did not learn her name—and a white bottom, was painted with two white stripes, and bulwarks all around to the knight heads. Jan. 12, lat. 38 deg. 30' on the edge of sounding, spoke brig Henry, of Boston, Samuel Barker, master, 56 days from Calcutta for Boston, all well; brig Fanny of Boston, from St. Thomas for Baltimore, went up the bay on the 13th.

The pilot boat Young Hawk, of Baltimore (owned by three industrious and enterprising young men, brothers, by the name of Price) we fear was lost in one of the late N. E. snow storms, off the Cape. He boarded a pilot four weeks ago, since when she has not been heard of—there were six pilots and two boys on board: but neither of the owners of the boat when she put out the pilot above mentioned.

Brig Dove, Barrett, 24 days from Turks Island; salt to M. Miller & Son.

Slop Brothers, Chadwick, 10 days from New-Bedford; plaster, oil, salt, &c. to M. Miller & Son, and the master.

CLEARED.

Sloop Alert, Smith, Boston.—Cynthia, Martin, Salsbury.

Liverpool Salt and Coal.  
FOR SALE, the cargo of the ship Hazard, W. Crabtree, Jr. master, from Liverpool, of salt and coal. Apply to LAWRASON & FOWLE.

For Freight,  
The ship HAZARD, burthen 3800 bbls is in complete order and ready to load as soon as her present cargo can be discharged. Apply as above.

WILL BE PUBLISHED  
IN A FEW DAYS,  
EXTRACTS  
FROM THE

Miscellaneous Works  
OF R. S. BULFINCH.

Copies can be obtained at the several bookstores in Alexandria; at the office of the Alexandria Gazette, and at the Herald Office.

These extracts are to be published for the relief of the author, at the low price of 12½ cents per copy.

Sugar, Molasses and Coffee.  
FIFTEEN hds molasses [large hds 5 lbs 1st quality Antigua sugar in 5 hds St. Croix  
8 do 2nd quality  
7 tiers green coffee  
10 bags pepper for sale by JOHN C. VOWELL, tuths 3t

For Sale.  
A NEAT well built COACHEE, with a pair of excellent horses, will be offered at Mr. Davis's Hotel, in the city of Washington this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Negroes.  
WANTED to purchase fifteen to twenty Negro slaves. Apply at J. Shepherd's Indian Queen tavern.

Friendship Five Company.  
Extract from an act of the corporation of Alexandria for the extinguishment of Fires.

Section 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars; provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers.

January 11, 1819.  
AT a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, the following officers were duly elected for the present year, viz.

Charles McKnight, 1st Commander.  
James Carson, 2nd Commander.  
James S. Scott, 3d Commander.

Charles Pascoe, Subordinate Director.  
Matthew Robinson, Samuel Smith.

Thomas Towers, Presley B. Larmour, Presley Jacobs, Regulators.

James Galt, John Longden, Thomas M'Int, Thomas Douglass, David Marill.

Extract from the minutes, TEST, MATTHEW ROBINSON, January 10, 5t Secretary.

To the Public.

WHEN men who walk in the lower ranks of life, and whose abilities are not commensurate with their wishes to do evil, set out with the intent to rob and swindle the community, their want of talents and address frequently betrays them to suspicion and to ultimate conviction: But when a man of supposed integrity, and of respectable family, whose superior talents should be devoted to nobler purposes, and whose exterior appearance is well calculated to become, becomes the swindler and the knave, it is duty due to society to caution them against him. Such a man is CHARLES TYLER—the most respectable parentage, bred in the first circles of society, he came to this town and established himself as a merchant. By his mercantile talents and punctuality in business, his credit was greatly extended, and he contracted debts to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The time then approached for the consummation of his villainy: he suddenly stopped payment, without showing that he had sustained any loss, and after acknowledging, only a few days previous, that he had made thirty thousand dollars by shipments of tobacco; he then compromised with his creditors at ten shillings in the pound, and by the assistance of his friends, who believed his asseverations of honesty and misfortune, re-commenced business. Notwithstanding the almost universal belief of his want of integrity at that time, and the unfavorable circumstances under which he renewed business, by strict punctuality in meeting his engagements, the confidence of some was restored. But this was only as the calm which precedes the storm: he was only preparing the way for a deeper scheme of villainy. At the approaching crisis he sold out his stock of dry goods at auction, with the intent, as he said, of entering into a different line of business. The notes which

he received in payment of his goods, and also a draft on the government, which he held for the sale of a large quantity of bricks, he converted into cash, at a sacrifice of twenty per cent. About this time he purchased of me 500 barrels of flour, for which he gave me his checks on the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, dated a few days ahead, for 400 barrels, and his note at thirty days for 100. This flour, with much more which he bought of different persons in the same manner, he sold for cash, before his checks became due. Having thus converted into money every article he could get within his grasp, he suddenly disappeared from town. After finding out where he was, I called upon him and demanded the cause of such conduct, and asked him what means he had of satisfying his creditors?—to which he replied, that he was a ruined man, and was not able to pay one cent. This evidently being a notorious falsehood, from the foregoing statement—of prevent the like imposition from being practised by him in any other place, I hereby publish the said CHARLES TYLER as a swindler and a villain.

jan 16 3t JAMES ENGLISH.

Lost,  
WAS delivered on Messrs. Lawrason & Fowle's wharf on Thursday last, from the sloop Emily, capt. Spillman, from Savannah, Three Trees, secured with wrapping, and from there taken by an unknown person—a liberal reward will be given for their delivery to RICHARD SLADE.

jan 16 3t RICHARD SLADE.

For New-York,  
The regular and fast sailing packet schooner ELIZABETH, John Tolley, master, burthen 630 bbls. She is now ready for freight, and will be loaded with all possible despatch. Apply to JOHN H. LADD & Co.

For Norfolk,  
The packet sloop Ocean, to sail

Tuesday the 19th inst. for freight or passage apply on board to Capt. Middleton, or to BARNEWALL & POPHAM.

jan 16 3t

For Bermuda,  
The elegant and very fast sailing sloop AVORITE, S. Tripp master, has half her cargo engaged and ready

to go on board. For freight of 300 barrels or passage apply to T. H. HOWLAND.

Who has for sale

20 hds prime quality molasses

2 hds Barbadoes sugar

20 casks whale oil

20 bbls tanners' oil

20 bales cotton, and

30 boxes window glass

1 mo 15 3t

For New-York,  
The fast sailing packet sloop POLY & SYLVIA, E. Weeks master, burthen 600 bbls; being intended as a regular packet, she will be dispatched without delay. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to

NEWTON KEENE.

jan 15 3t

For Freight,  
The sloop ALERT, capt. Smith, carries about 450 barrels, an excellent vessel, and will take freight for any southern port. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

jan 14 3t

For Freight,  
The substantial and fast sailing sloop BENEFACITOR, Wm. I. Tooley, master, burthen 1200 bbls, will be ready for the reception of a cargo in 3 days. Apply to M. Miller & Son, or

T. H. HOWLAND.

Who have for sale on board said vessel, 300 bushels Cadiz salt. 1 mo 9

For Sale, Freight or Charter,  
The substantial ship FAIR-TRA-  
VELER, capt. George Fletcher, burthen 3900 barrels or 535 hds tobacco, now in complete order for the reception of a cargo and the performance of any voyage. For terms for the purchase of two-thirds, or freight of the whole, apply to

NOBLE HERBERT, or FRANCIS ADAMS, jr.

Oct 8 3t

For Sale or Freight,  
The sloop POLLY & SALLY, burthen 85 tons or 600 bbls, nearly new, built in the Chesapeake of the best materials; a very fast sloop, and can be ready for a cargo in a few days, and requires but a small expense to fit her for any voyage. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

December 21 3t

For New-York,  
The new and superior sloop FIVE SISTERS, Capt. Bates, carries about 800 barrels, is now ready to receive a cargo on board, and will take a freight to that port if offered immediately. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Dec 17 3t

For Sale or Freight,  
The fast-sailing sloop CYNTHIA, nearly one year old, having large accommodations for passengers (say 25) in the cabin, carries 400 barrels under deck. She will be dispatched to either of the above places as soon as freight or passengers shall offer: freight can be taken to-morrow. Apply to

E. CORNING.

Dec 30 3t

For New-York,  
The fast-sailing sloop CYNTHIA, nearly one year old, having large accommodations for passengers (say 25) in the cabin, carries 400 barrels under deck. She will be dispatched to either of the above places as soon as freight or passengers shall offer: freight can be taken to-morrow. Apply to

E. CORNING.

Dec 30 3t

For Charleston, Savannah, or New-Orleans,  
The fast-sailing sloop CYNTHIA, nearly one year old, having large accommodations for passengers (say 25) in the cabin, carries 400 barrels under deck. She will be dispatched to either of the above places as soon as freight or passengers shall offer: freight can be taken to-morrow. Apply to

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Dec 30 3t

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